NUMBER 18 JUNE, 1927

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WITHDRAWN

HARVARD LIBRARY NOTES

CAMBRIDGE: PRINTED AT THE
HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS

HARVARD LIBRARY NOTES

JUNE No. 18 1927

MR. T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE '15, the Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Board of Overseers to visit the Library, entertained the Committee at dinner at the Club of Odd Volumes in Boston on Friday evening, May 6. His guests were Messrs. William L. Clements of Bay City, Michigan; William B. Osgood Field, Lathrop C. Harper, Harry M. Lydenberg, and Lucius Wilmerding of New York; Frank B. Bemis, Francis R. Hart, Charles A. Coolidge, Charles H. Taylor, and Augustin H. Parker of Boston; and from the Library, Mr. Coolidge, Mr. Lane, and Mr. Winship.

* * *

MRS. THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH, who died on May 20, maintained a deep interest in the books from her husband's library which occupy an important place in the Harvard Treasure Room. These books were the gift of her son, Mr. Talbot Aldrich, and she planned to complete the memorial, as her own contribution, by issuing a catalogue which should be in every way worthy of these treasured volumes and of the poet who had loved them. She came to Cambridge the day before she left Boston, for the last time, to arrange for the completion of this work, and to consult about details of the publication.

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WILLIAM A. WHITE '63, of Brooklyn, N. Y. who died on May 6, was one of those whose generous support made possible the appearance of these LIBRARY NOTES.

His occasional visits to the Library will be greatly missed. He always brought a fresh item of bibliographical news, and usually came with notes of some book that he wished to examine to refresh his very accurate memory. Widely known as the owner of one of the greatest libraries of Elizabethan literature remaining in private hands, comparatively few appreciated the fact that he read the books he possessed and mastered every detail of their contents. A student as well as a collector by instinct, Mr. White had followed one line and then another, until he knew as much as anybody about the books of American and English writers of recognized standing. He had specialized on Keats and Shelley, and on William Blake. But more and more with the years he devoted himself to 'The Decade,' from 1592 to 1603. He aimed to possess every book printed during those years which was related to the work of the men who made it the most glorious ten years in the whole course of English literature.

Mr. White read each of these books, as he acquired it, and then he began to ponder over its significance. The dedications and prefaces became a matter of special study. He traced allusions and innuendoes back and forth from one book to another, seeking to trail the human factors which he had come to understand more intimately perhaps than anyone else of this generation. Gifted with a memory of exceptional power, he seemed always to have every detail at command, when he was appealed to for information. He delighted to have other students make use of his treasures, and placed not only his books, but his even more priceless store of information about them, at the service of anyone who could use it to advantage. It is known that he contemplated some sort of publication about the Decade, which should make the dedications and prefaces, rather than the mere text, available for general readers. It may still be possible to carry through such a plan, provided that Mr. White left the notes of his reading and his thinking. But he was always seeking, with

an open mind, for further light, and was never satisfied with inconclusive inferences. A merchant and man of affairs accustomed to dominating widely distributed interests, he was unduly modest about his books and his learning.

Soon after he became a member of the Overseers' Committee, Mr. White sent to the Library his collection of first editions of American authors, with instructions to keep whatever was wanted. The decision in many cases was not an easy one to make, but Mr. White very generously suggested that the Library keep the volume in all doubtful cases. His copies were in the finest condition, and frequently accompanied by notes of bibliographical peculiarities or of unusual features. This gift placed the Harvard 'American Firsts' in a position approaching completeness.

* * *

THE difficulty in deciding the questions that arose in selecting the volumes from Mr. White's collection, is part of a problem that is constantly arising in the Library. When does a volume that students want to use, become so rare or so valuable that it ought to be withdrawn from circulation, and its use restricted? This is a question that has been demanding a declaration of policy, even more insistently than usual, during the present spring. The interest of a considerable number of undergraduates in contemporary verse, always active, has taken a new turn. This expresses itself in repeated protests against allowing 'First Editions,' frequently of considerable market value, to remain on the shelves for general circulation. There is a very proper counterclaim that these volumes, whatever their 'collector's value,' were bought for students to use. The College Library exists first of all for the use of undergraduates, and its primary duty is to foster the intellectual life of the student body.

This problem became complicated when a group of students took upon themselves the task of making a survey of

the Library's resources, as a collection of contemporary verse. They enlisted the support of a graduate who has frequently shown his friendship in a practical way, and he encouraged them by paying for three early publications by Ezra Pound which the Library needed to complete its collection of this writer's works. The Library was more than ready to coöperate, and has established in the Treasure Room a special deposit of the volumes of modern poetry which are coming to be sought after by book collectors. Fortunately, the segregation of these volumes seems to show one thing which may have significance. These volumes, even when the records show that they have been frequently taken out by readers, are nearly all still in good condition. They have been used by young men who treated them carefully — by all appearances much more carefully than the students of a half century ago treated the volumes containing the works of their favorite contemporary poets.

* * *

Miss Harriet R. White of Boston has added to the War Collection a French soldier's diary, headed: 'Campagne de la Grande Guerre. 11 Aout 1914 au 4 Octobre 1916. Carnet de route du fantassin. Chapuis, Henri. Soldat au 87e et mitrailleur aux 89e d'Infie et au 105e Artillerie.' This is accompanied by a number of closely written postcards, letters and a few souvenirs which Miss White received from Chapuis during the war.

* * *

Israel Thorndike, a Boston merchant of a century ago, was a benefactor to the Library whose gift has been remembered in another's name. It is entirely fitting that the 'Ebeling Collection' of books about America should preserve and increase the fame of the German professor who formed it, but the Library would gladly do what it can to show that the man is not forgotten who bought this collection in order to give it to Harvard.

Christoph Daniel Ebeling of Hamburg gathered his remarkable library in order to secure the material for writing an encyclopedic work about America. His success in securing out-of-the-way publications was due in large measure to his skill as a letter-writer, with a genius for keeping his correspondents interested in him and in what he wanted to secure. Most of these letters were carefully preserved, and Mr. Lane has collected and edited them, in two series, one giving the portions that relate to European conditions, and the second to the other matters of which he wrote. The letters are of course largely concerned with books, those he had received and those he wished he could secure. This is virtually a history of how the books now a part of the Harvard Library were collected. These extracts were printed by Mr. Lane in the 'Proceedings' of the American Antiquarian Society for October, 1925, making a substantial volume of nearly 200 pages. European news occupied about a third of his letters, and this portion is in the 'Proceedings' of the Massachusetts Historical Society for May, 1926.

* * *

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana '03, has accepted an appointment as Honorary Curator of Italian Literature.

* * *

Mr. Eaton welcomed the New England Conference of College Librarians to the new building of the School of Business Administration on Friday afternoon, May 27. After inspecting the Library under the guidance of members of the staff, there was an opportunity to visit the other buildings of the School, from its adequate kitchens to the comfortable Faculty Club. Dinner was served to over a hundred members and guests in one of the dining rooms, after which Mr. Lane spoke briefly of the purposes of the Conference, and Professor H. S. Tosdal described the gradual development of the Business School ideal.

Mr. Lane presided over the meeting on Saturday morning, at which Mr. Coolidge extended the official welcome to the College Library. The members of the Conference were the guests of the Corporation at luncheon at the Harvard Union.

* * *

Mr. Mahady married Miss Katharine Page Aborn of West Somerville, on April 18.

* * *

Grace C. Crowley of the staff of the Catalogue Department, who has been assisting Mr. Currier in his work on the Russian accessions and Miss Ford with the printing of catalogue cards, was married on May 1 to Eben E. Fitts of Milford, N. H.

* * *

The Director announced at the Visiting Committee dinner that the Corporation had established, by a vote of money for the purchase of books, a policy which is of the highest consequence for the future development of the Library. By this vote, the Corporation accepts the responsibility of providing books which are required for purposes of instruction. The Library will continue to grow as heretofore, by using the money which has been given to it by benefactors, for procuring books which it does not already possess. There is, however, an increasing need, made more pressing by the changes in the scheme of instruction, for second copies, and in many cases for several copies, of works which students are advised to read. This advised reading is something quite different from the 'required reading' of the era of the elective system, and cannot be done satisfactorily by spending a certain number of hours in the library building. And as the tutors show an inclination to advise the reading of a considerable number of expensive volumes, a relatively small number of students can be expected to purchase these volumes for themselves. The Library must supply them to whatever extent

is necessary to make it possible for the teaching staff to carry out the new system of instruction, and it is this obligation which the Corporation has accepted by its initial grant of money to be used for buying these books.

The discussion of this policy at the dinner showed that it may not be generally known that the Harvard Library depends for its growth almost wholly upon gifts, past and present. The Corporation supplies, out of the general University funds, the money for the upkeep of the building and for running expenses, salaries, etc., amounting to an annual budget of $117,000 for 1927–28. There is one fund of $150,000 given specifically for the maintenance of the building, but except for this and certain other minor sources of income, the current cost of administering the building has to be met from unrestricted University funds. None of this money is spent for books. For its growth, the Library depends upon the income of funds given, in large part for the use of specified departments or subjects, for the purchase of books. These funds give an income of $62,000. Besides this assured income, the Library not infrequently is made happy by the gift of money for immediate use, the amount during the last year being over $16,000. It also receives from time to time gifts of books, some of which are bought with an intention of presenting them to the Library, and selected after consultation with its officials. The total of such gifts in 1925–26 was over 42,000 titles. The value of these gifts is of course a matter merely of estimate, but it is believed to be very considerable, amounting in the aggregate to considerably more than the year's outlay from funds and gifts of money.

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THE other subjects which occupied the attention of the Visiting Committee were the pressing need of increasing the space available for shelving books, if the Library is to continue to be a place in which scholars can carry on their work under advantageous conditions, and the proper

care of the more valuable volumes. The space exists, but is not in use, because when the present Widener Library building was turned over to the University, no shelves were provided for one-fifth of the stack. There is no money available for the purchase of this shelving.

About one-fiftieth of the books in the Library have been segregated in the Treasure Room, where they can be given special care. It is estimated that these represent approximately one-half of the money value of the collection as a whole. What this would amount to, is a matter of opinion, and the estimates given at the dinner ranged from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000. The Committee felt that it was reasonable to insist that property of this value ought to be given careful attention.

A basis for estimating the replacement value of the replaceable portion of the Harvard Library will be provided when the Order Department makes its report on the expenditure of the $7,000 provided for the purchase of second copies of books needed for tutorial reading. There are now about 8,000 volumes on the open shelves of the Reading Room, and it is figured that this number will have to be more than doubled before the justifiable complaints of tutors and undergraduates will have been met.

The irreplaceable portion of the library is what gives it a dominating position, and which makes any estimate of its money value absurd. Individual items that make up this portion are often by themselves neither impressive nor marketable. A street ballad, a political handbill, a discarded school book, the effusion of a local poetess — these are things that most libraries do not know what to do with. But Harvard counts its ballads by the thousand and buys them, when it gets the chance, by the hundred; it has the stores of political flotsam gathered during a long career by Charles Sumner; its school books tell the story of American education for two hundred years; its local poetry includes the presentation copies sent to Longfellow,

to two Lowells, and to Aldrich, as well as much that came direct to the library itself.

It is things such as these that no money can buy, because the opportunity passes before the library that wants them hears of their existence. LIBRARY NOTES has a strict rule that no hint of begging shall creep into these pages. It breaks the rule, to state that the Harvard Library wishes that the far-flung body of Harvard graduates would send it the printed things that cost them nothing but the postage. The library will throw away what it feels certain that neither present nor future will have use for.

* * *

SIR THOMAS MORE'S *UTOPIA*

Cambridge, May 12, 1927

Professor Archibald C. Coolidge, Director

Dear Sir:

As you and your Staff are aware, I have for many years intended to give to the University Library my collection of Utopias, but have retained possession of it, both to enjoy its companionship and to add to its dimensions and value.

I am now advised that I may definitely make this gift while for the present holding the collection on deposit in my home. I therefore ask your acceptance of my collection, subject to this postponement in transfer. The collection covers approximately three hundred and fifty volumes and represents more than one hundred schemes or dreams of a perfect Social State to which the name *Utopia* may be loosely applied.

So far as I know, it is the only considerable collection, with the exception of the unparalleled library of John Burns in London, which is of precisely this character and limited scope. It is especially concerned with what may be called Moriana; there being forty-two titles of editions of the Utopia, including nearly all the earlier and rarer issues in various languages; fifteen titles of other works by

More; and thirty-four titles of writings dealing with More's life and work.

I am led to understand from conversation with you that the collection seems to you of sufficient interest to justify assigning a corner of the Treasure Room for the more important volumes. Less valuable items might be deposited elsewhere; but it would be a satisfaction to me to be assured that you intend to keep as a unit in the Treasure Room, under a special inscription, the more rare or precious of these volumes, which I have had much happiness in collecting, and which I now, with grateful appreciation of all that the University has meant to me, give to its Library.

Respectfully yours,

FRANCIS G. PEABODY

* * *

May 13, 1927

Reverend Francis G. Peabody
13 Kirkland Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Professor Peabody:

In the name of the Library and of the University I am accepting with much pleasure the generous gift of your collection of Utopias. We realize their value, the years of care and effort that you have contributed in finding them, and the spirit in which they are now presented to us. We are quite in accord with the idea of your retaining them in your hands as long as you wish, and when the time comes for their transfer, we shall not fail to keep in mind your desire that a special place in the Treasure Room shall be reserved for the more important volumes.

With the sincerest gratitude for this new proof of your devotion to the University and your trust in the Library,

I remain

Very truly yours,

ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE

NARCISSUS LUTTRELL, ESQ.

An old book without an autograph or other sign of ownership offers an immediate temptation to the imagination. It is inevitable to wonder whose eyes have scanned its pages, whose hands have touched its covers, whose voices have gossiped of politics, the fashions, or the wars while the volume stood forgotten on the shelves. But the knowledge of definite ownership is even more tantalizing. The Library has recently acquired a small part of the collection which was made by Narcissus Luttrell, and much of the interest in the accession lies in the man who first brought the books together.

It was during the unsettled reigns of James II and William and Mary, when men were risking necks and fortunes, that Narcissus Luttrell remained in seclusion and filled the library of his Chelsea home with manuscripts, broadsides, and fugitive political and poetical tracts.

At his death in 1732, his collection passed into the hands of a near relation, Edward Wynne, the author of 'Eunomus, or Dialogues concerning the Law and Constitution of England.' After 1786 Wynne's library was owned successively by James Bindley and the Duke of Buckingham. The British Museum secured many of the manuscripts and pamphlets; the remainder, at the dispersal of the Heber Library, became a part of the Britwell Collection. It was at the Britwell sales that the Harvard College Library acquired some of the Luttrell items.

If there is truth in an anecdote of Hearne's, the ghost of Narcissus Luttrell must shudder and grow pale at the realization that his books have been made available to the student. For although he himself did nothing with his collection, he is said to have guarded it jealously from the eyes of the eager scholar. Among his manuscripts was a transcript of the works of Leland. 'When I was publishing Leland,' says Hearne, 'Luttrell was pressed more than

once to communicate the transcript, as I very lately heard, but to no purpose.'

A man of private means, he seems to have lived entirely to himself, entering not at all into the affairs over which other men busied themselves, content to spend his time in recording in his note books the events from 1678 to 1714.

This manuscript diary, to which Lord Macaulay often referred in his 'History of England,' was published by the Oxford University Press in 1857. There is no trace of personality in any of the six volumes. Made up as it is of short items on miscellaneous affairs, the diary reports, with no evidence of selection or discrimination, anything that came to the writer's knowledge.

'John Giles stood on the pillory the third and last time, and was protected from the rabble by a great guard of constables and watchmen.

'Col. Blood (who stole the crown) is reported to be dead.

'Mr. Roger L'Estrange hath been lately very much indisposed with fits.

'The 8th of Aprill, about three in the afternoon, broke out a fire in Swallowstreet in Pickadilly, which was extinguish't after it had burnt down two or three houses.

'There has been a great difference at Oxford between some schollers of the university and some townsmen of the citty, which proceeded to blows, and if not timely prevented might have caused much mischief.

'A bull was baited on the ice of the river Thames.

'Orders are given for killing ten thousand beeves against spring, to victual our ships.

"Daniel De Foe is ordered to be taken into custody for reflecting on Admiral Rooke, in his 'Master Mercury.'

'Mr. Lock, author of the 'Book of Humane Understanding,' is dead.

'Last night, Captain Walsh, quarreling with Mrs. Hudson, who keeps the boxes in the play-house, she pulled out his sword and killed him.'

The diary is a kaleidoscope of murderers, highwaymen, and assassins, or privateers, traitorous plots, and kidnapping, of poisoners, executioners, and rioters; with Narcissus Luttrell, sitting at home in his library, placidly writing his journal, and collecting his books.

Three of Luttrell's books had already found a new home at Harvard, before the arrival of the latest accessions, from the last of the Britwell sales. Their titles are an index to the range of his interests: John Evelyn's translation of Renatus Rapinus, 'Of Gardens,' 1673; 'The London Jilt. . . . Interwoven with several pleasant Stories of the Misses Ingenious Performances,' 1683; and Bacon's 'Essaies,' the second edition, 1598.

To these has now been added a solid folio volume, with 'Nar. Luttrell, His Book, 1682,' on the flyleaf, and the bookplate of James Bindley, Esq. Between these covers are bound 161 folio tracts, fly-sheets, and broadsides, which circulated in London during the years 1679 to 1682. Almost every one of these bears some notation made by Luttrell. On many he has recorded the purchase price in neat, inoffensive figures; on some he has written a pleased 'Gratis.' In addition to these marks, he ordinarily noted the date when he secured the tract, following the commendable practice of the time, made notable by George Thomason, half a century earlier.

Sometimes Luttrell is more specific, and notes the date as that of actual publication, often adding the name of printer or bookseller, or of the suspected author.

On one, 'A Ra-ree Show, London, Printed for B. T. 1681,' he wrote:

'Mr. Rich. Clarke Parden April ye 9th, 1681

James Astwood in ye Parish of St. Christo did acknowledge yt he Printed a Rem of this and delivered them to ye person yt brought it to print Sam Staines
Walter Dains
R: Taylor
Stephens.'

Occasionally, when the tract is long, and perhaps rather dull, he saves future investigators a certain amount of trouble by a note telling which side the author supports, such as 'A notable piece, setting out ye exactions, & illegall proceedings of BPs [Bishops], yeir pride & practices different from ye primitive times.' This is the comment on Hickeringill's 'Naked Truth, The Second Part.' The title carries the printed date, 1681, but Luttrell changed this to '1680 12 Octob.' He then inserted the bookseller's printed letter, regarding the authorship, which was printed in the second edition, adding the date, '7 Dec. 1680,' in manuscript.

These manuscript dates have another and very important value, for they prove that other tracts, dated in the same handwriting, likewise came from Luttrell's collection. From the last Britwell Court sale, in March, the Harvard Library received, as a gift from the generous purchaser, over 800 tracts and broadsides, mostly poetical, ranging in date from 1644 to the end of the century. The larger part of these are dated in what is now easy to recognize as Luttrell's hand. The presence of a date, proving in any case that the tract was on sale by that day, adds very greatly to the significance of these publications. Almost all of them are controversial in character, and largely political. Charges and countercharges, replies and rebuttals, abound. It is ordinarily not difficult to tell which of these precede or follow others. The value and the interest increase rapidly when it becomes possible to give exact dates, which make it easy to correlate the printed controversy with actual events in the world of public or private affairs, and not infrequently makes allusions intelligible, which would otherwise be quite meaningless.

M. N. B.

THE JOHN BARNARD ASSOCIATES

The John Barnard Associates is the name adopted by a club of Harvard book lovers which was organized in February last. Its avowed purpose is 'to honor the memory of John Barnard, who loved books and did what he could for Harvard.'

Barnard, a graduate of the class of 1700, is one of Harvard's forgotten worthies, who now seems destined to reap a belated recognition. He bequeathed to the college £200 when he died in 1770, but his notable benefaction was the gift of his books immediately after the fire of 1764, which destroyed the college library, with its accumulations of the first 130 Harvard years. The extraordinary thing about the volumes which he gave, is that after another century and a half, a considerable proportion of them is still of scholarly importance.

The John Barnard Associates emphasized their unofficial character by announcing that no one connected with the University Library would be eligible for membership, although a special dispensation was made in favor of Mr. Winship. The importance of this becomes clear from the subsequent actions of the organization. Being essentially a social club, organized for the sake of bringing together men interested in the same things, it has turned its attention to the College Library in a way that would have been impossible if there had been any obligation to do this.

At the first meeting, there was a natural curiosity to see Barnard's publications, and it came out that one of these was not in the library. This was presented to the Associates a few days later, to be deposited in the Harvard Library. An Honorary President was selected because he had made a noteworthy gift to the Library, and this proved to be such a happy idea, that other honorary members have been chosen largely because of what they have done for the Library. The new organization linked itself

definitely with the Library by asking permission to hold its first exhibition there, and by deciding to continue to use the inadequate facilities of the Treasure Room, rather than seek ampler room elsewhere.

The first exhibition, held during the first two weeks of April, consisted of books and autographs owned by undergraduates, not limited to the Associates. A few over a hundred items were shown, belonging to students. The most significant thing about these books was the evidence of a perfectly normal, healthy interest in the possession of interesting things, and the intimate acquaintance with the reasons why they are interesting, shown by practically every one of the owners. The books were brought in, in response to an announcement that there would be such an exhibition, and practically everything offered was shown, until the cases were filled. There seems no reason to doubt that the range of subjects represented is fairly typical of what Harvard students are interested in today. English literature naturally predominated, but the early proceedings of the Royal Society and a few autographs of scientists, a French Constitution of 1791, the poems of Frederick the Great, a fascinating geometry which is really a 'livre à vignettes,' four representative examples of William Blake's engraving, a Roger Payne binding, prove that there are bookish youths with other than literary ideals. The authors represented by a group of first editions were John Gay, Byron, and Dickens. There were author's presentation copies signed by both the Brownings, Tennyson, Oscar Wilde (to Degas), Edna St. John Millays, Kipling, Hudson, Stevenson, Robinson, a list as significant for the names not there as for those that are.

The outstanding feature of the exhibition was the group of three books shown by the persons to whom they were presented: John Drinkwater's 'Lincoln' to Carl H. Pforzheimer, Jr.; Milne's 'When We Were very Young' to Leonard Armster; and Oliver Herford's 'Aesop' to Paul Herzog, Jr., to whom the book was dedicated. The copy

of 'When We Were very Young' contains, in addition to the presentation inscription, letters from Mr. Milne and from 'Robin Moon' to its owner, and a photograph autographed 'Christopher Robin and Pooh.'

The Associates held their first dinner meeting on May 10 at the Club of Odd Volumes in Boston. The guest of the evening was Percival Merritt '82, who is entered on the list of Honorary Members as 'Donor of a collection of the books printed by John Newbery.'

At one of the early meetings, the suggestion was made that the members ought to signalize their desire to emulate John Barnard by making a gift to the Library. Intermittent discussions failed to produce agreement on an appropriate book that the Library wanted and which really interested the undergraduate members. There the matter rested, when it was learned that a manuscript of about half of Miss Lowell's 'Sword Blades and Poppy Leaves' belonged to a member of the present Senior class, who was willing to part with it, on condition that it was to go to the Harvard Library. This met all the requirements, and the gift has been made in the name of the John Barnard Associates. They, through a committee, have been making an effort to complete the Library's collection of first editions of contemporary poets, so that this manuscript fitted in very appropriately with this activity. To the Library it was particularly welcome, because there are none of Miss Lowell's own literary manuscripts among the treasures of her own collection, which she left to Harvard.

Three other books had previously been given by one of the Honorary Members, as a direct result of the work done in finding out what the Library needs to fill up its collections of the work of contemporary poets. These are the three titles needed to make the Library's set of first editions of the publications of Ezra Pound, all but complete: 'A Lume Spento,' 1908; 'A Quinzaine for this Yule,' 1908; and 'Dialogues of Fontenelle,' 1917. From the same generous source came a file of 'The Quill,' one of the publica-

tions wherein Greenwich Village recorded the thoughts of its halcyon days. Among the Harvard contributors to its pages were William Bond Wheelwright '01, and Hendrick Van Loon '04.

CONCERNING THE LIBRARY

APRIL 1926 — MAY 1927

THE PROTOTYPE OF SHYLOCK. Lopez the Jew executed 1594. An opinion by Gabriel Harvey published by Frank Marcham, 1927.

This contains in 'Some Notes of other books annotated by Gabriel Harvey,' on page 17, a description of Harvey's copy of 'The Strategemes, Sleyghtes and Policies of Warre, gathered togyther by S. Julius Frontinus,' printed at London in 1539. Mr. Marcham's record ends with the purchase of the volume by Maggs Brothers at the Christie-Miller sale in April, 1924, for £240. It passed from them to Dr. Otto H. F. Vollbehr of Berlin, who presented it to the Harvard Library just a year later.

The possession of this volume, filled with notes written by Harvey, enabled Mr. Hale Moore to identify another volume as having once been Harvey's. It is his copy of 'The Workes of Benjamin Jonson,' London, 1616, which came to Harvard in November, 1925, with other treasures from the library of Norton Perkins, '97. This volume is not annotated, but the initials 'G. H.' and 'pretiu 19s' are unmistakably in Harvey's hand.

TWO MANUSCRIPTS OF DONNE'S PARADOXES AND PROBLEMS. By Evelyn M. Simpson. Review of English Studies, April 1927.

One of the two, which 'has had a considerable influence on the text of Donne's poems,' is in the Norton collection.

UNDER GLASS AT HARVARD. By Lady Adams. The New Zealand Herald.

An account, by the wife of Professor John Adams of London, of the John Barnard Associates and their exhibition of books owned by undergraduates.

WIDENER LIBRARY EXHIBITS. Alumni Bulletin, 28 October.

BUNYAN'S 'BOOK FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.' London Times Literary Supplement, November 4.

FRESHMEN AT YALE TROD PATH OF THORNS IN 1777. Crimson, November 20.

Account of exhibition of Yale memorabilia, at the time of the football game.

THOMAS JEFFERSON FRAMED HEALTHY BILL OF FARE FOR EMBRYONIC UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. Crimson, November 26.

Account of exhibition of cookery books.

FASHIONS IN FISH AND FISHERMEN ARE UNFOLDED IN TREASURES OF LIBRARY. Old recipes of 1650 call for snails. Crimson, November 27.

Treasure Room offers Menu of interesting Cook Books. Crimson, November 29.
Account of exhibition of books from the bequest of Mrs. Greenough.

When Rum was made by Girls. By Ruth C. Bolwell. Boston Post, December 3.
Notes on books from Mrs. Greenough's bequest.

First Edition of Bunyan's 'A Book for Boys and Girls,' to be given to University by Anonymous Donor. Crimson, December 20.
Report of the purchase at an auction held in London.

Eton-Harvard Interchange. Alumni Bulletin, 23 December.
Account of the 'List of Etonians who fought in the Great War.'

The Widener Memorial at Harvard University. An etching by Owen Selwyn. Reproduced in New York Times Book Review, January 9.

Harvard receives rare Bunyan Book. Boston Herald, January 16.

The Harvard and Yale Libraries. New York Times Book Review, January 16.

A Bunyan First Edition. Alumni Bulletin, January 20.
Account of 'A Book for Boys and Girls,' printed in 1686.

Amory Carrolliana Collection. Alumni Bulletin, January 27.

The Library Merger. Crimson, January 27.
Announcement of plan to consolidate books from the Boston Public Library and the Business Historical Society in the Harvard Business School library.

Library shows famous 'Dialogo' by Galileo. Crimson, January 27.
Account of exhibition of books from Professor R. W. Willson's library. Another account appeared in New York Times, January 30.

Valuable Gifts to the Library. Alumni Bulletin, February 3.
Account of the libraries of Professor Robert W. Willson and of Harcourt Amory.

George Downing. Crimson, February 7.
Account of Treasure Room exhibit.

Lewis Carroll. In 'Little Walks about Town,' by William Justin Mann. Boston Post, February 7.

Treasure Room exhibits Liliputian Books. Crimson, February 12.

Educational Collections in Widener Library. By Thomas Franklin Currier. Alumni Bulletin, February 17.
Account of what has been accomplished with the gifts of Charles H. Thurber and George H. Plimpton.

Widener Library gets valuable Mather Book. Crimson, February 18.
Announcement of the gift of a perfect copy of the 'Magnalia' by Miss Dresel.

About Professor Sophocles by Stephen P. Ladas. Alumni Bulletin, February 24.

Account of a manuscript diary in Greek and English, kept by a pupil of Professor Sophocles, found in the College Library.

Harvard Books worth Millions. By John Griffin. Boston Herald, February 28.

Imposing Array of Newton Early Editions is on exhibit in Treasure Room. Crimson, March 15.

Account of exhibition of volumes loaned by Mrs. Roger W. Babson.

Treasure Room shows Valuable Bibliophilia. Crimson, March 25.

Account of exhibition of early school books.

Rare Harvard Bibliophilia. Boston Transcript. March 31.

Account of exhibition of books owned by undergraduates.

Library News. Alumni Bulletin, April 7.

Gift of Alexander Pope's autograph by Dr. Maurice L. Ettinghausen.

Bequests by Professor Sargent. Alumni Bulletin, April 14.

Gift of a fund of $20,000 for the purchase of books on botany and forestry.

German Literature in the Harvard Library. Alumni Bulletin, April 14.

Account of first editions of Goethe and Schiller given by Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears. Also in Crimson, April 15.

Barnard Associates exhibit Treasures. Crimson, April 15.

Borah Notes in Treasure Room. Crimson, April 15.

Anniversary. Crimson, April 15.

An editorial recalling the sinking of the Titanic, the drowning of Harry Elkins Widener, and the erection of the Memorial Library.

Library Cramped by Rapid Growth. In 'The Librarian' column of the Boston Transcript, April 27.

Comments on the Crimson's summary of the Harvard Library Annual Report.

The Exhibition of Books owned by Harvard Undergraduates. New York Times Book Review, May 1.

Early Oxford Printing by Falconer Madan. Bodleian Quarterly Record, April 30.

An authoritative statement regarding the leaves of an early Oxford book given to Harvard by Dr. Arnold C. Klebs.

The Harvard Library. Alumni Bulletin, May 5.

Announcement of the purchase of the Boulay de la Meurthe library of works on the relations of Church and State in France since 1789.

30,000 Pamphlets and Books come to Harvard. Boston Transcript, May 6.

Seventeenth Century Tracts. Alumni Bulletin, May 12.

Announcement of the gift of tracts from the Luttrell and Britwell Court libraries.

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